

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain labeling statements in the exhibit A attached to the libel were false and misleading. It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7914, in which are set forth in full the results of analyses, and the misleading statements in the exhibit A referred to above.

On December 18, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that all leaflets and display posters accompanying the product be destroyed, and that the product be delivered to a charitable institution.

1490. Misbranding of Walban Vitamin B Complex and Walban A, B₁, D, G (B₂) Vitamin Pearls. U. S. v. 35 Display Units of Walban Vitamin B Complex and 23 Display Units of Walban A, B₁, D, G (B₂) Vitamin Pearls. Default decrees of condemnation. Products ordered delivered to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. Nos. 13777, 13778. Sample Nos. 80616-F, 80617-F.)

On September 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 35 display units, each containing 12 packages of 30 pearls each, of Walban Vitamin B Complex and 23 display units, each containing 12 packages of 30 pearls each, of Walban A, B₁, D, G (B₂) Vitamin Pearls at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 31, 1944, by the Walban Corporation, from Little Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

The products were alleged to be misbranded under Section 502 (a) in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading.

The vitamin B complex was alleged to be adulterated, and both products were alleged to be misbranded, under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7911, in which are set forth in full the false and misleading statements in the labeling referred to above.

On December 2 and 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered delivered to charitable institutions, after destruction of the leaflets, circulars, and display posters.

1491. Misbranding of Mi-Hair Scalp and Hair Preparations. U. S. v. 290 Bottles of Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 1, 225 Bottles of Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 2, 461 Bottles of Mi-Hair Shampoo, 469 Bottles of Mi-Hair Hair Conditioner and Scalp Invigorator, and a quantity of printed matter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13834. Sample Nos. 73105-F, 73362-F to 73365-F, incl.)

On September 29, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned articles and printed matter at Fresno, Calif., alleging that they had been shipped on or about May 10 and June 12, 1944, by Capillis, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

Analysis disclosed that the Scalp Medicine No. 1 contained water, isopropyl alcohol, and small amounts of betanaphthol, salicylic acid, resorcinol monoacetate, and sulfanilamide; that the Scalp Medicine No. 2 consisted of water, isopropyl alcohol, potassium carbonate, and small amounts of salicylic acid, betanaphthol, resorcinol monoacetate, and sulfanilamide; that the Mi-Hair Shampoo contained water, soap, and a trace of phenolic substances; and that the Mi-Hair Hair Conditioner and Scalp Invigorator contained small amounts of salicylic acid, betanaphthol, and resorcinol monoacetate incorporated in an ointment base composed of petrolatum and lanolin.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on their labels and in the printed matter (circulars, leaflets, and display placards) regarding the efficacy of the articles when used alone or in combination in the treatment of dandruff and in the stimulation of the scalp so as to increase the growth or prevent the loss of hair.

On October 30, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products and the printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1492. Misbranding of Dr. Hibbard's Olive Vitalizer for Hair and Scalp. U. S. v. 116 Packages of Dr. Hibbard's Vitalizer for Hair and Scalp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13845. Sample No. 88020-F.)

On or about October 2, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 116 packages of the above-mentioned product at Middletown, Conn., alleging that it had been shipped on or about March 22 and July 13, 1944, by the Mulford Pharmacal Co., from Boston, Mass.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of mineral oil, water, and a small amount of sulfur and of boric acid, colored yellow.